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China Report

PLANT AND INSTALLATION DATA

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CHINA REPORT
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I. METALLURGICAL INDUSTRY

Item: Lanzhou Iron and Steel Mill
[5695 1558 6921 6993 0617]

Location: Lanzhou, Gansu, PRC

Data: This plant, employing 7,000 employees and workers, is chiefly engaged in steel smelting and rolling operations. Owing to poor management and low earnings, the plant had been for a long period of time operating in the red. In 1982 the new leadership vigorously carried out a series of technical and administrative reforms and turned the situation around. In 1983, it realized a profit of 9.3 million yuan, and during the first half of 1984, it made another profit of 8.5 million yuan. One of the important measures taken by the mill's new leadership was to attract or draw in over 4 million yuan in capital fund from sources outside Shaanxi Province.

Source: Beijing GONGREN RIBAO in Chinese 27 Jul 84 p 2

Item: Hangzhou City Metals Reclaiming Company
[2639 1558 1579 6855 1466 0932 2392 0361 0674]

Location: Hangzhou, Zhejiang, PRC

Data: During the past 5 years, this company, established in January 1979, has reclaimed 234,600 tons of scrap metals, registering an average annual increase of 17.56 percent. In 1979 it realized a profit of 320,000 yuan and by 1983 its earnings had risen to 2.2 million yuan, realizing 5.91 million yuan in profits for the state. The company currently employs 280 people, 124 of whom are working under the system of collective ownership.

Source: Beijing WUZI GUANLI [MATERIALS MANAGEMENT] in Chinese No 5, 1984 p 20

Item: Dongbei Light Alloy Processing Plant
[2639 0554 0535 0678 6855 0502 1562 0617]

Location: Harbin, Heilongjiang, PRC

Data: China's largest aluminum alloy production enterprise, this plant is currently carrying out an extensive technical reform program which includes the installations of a high-precision strip production line and foil and tube-making machines imported from the United States, Japan, Italy and West Germany. When this strip production line is put into operation, the annual strip output will double and the output value will be increased by 160 million yuan and the gross profits will be 20 million yuan more. According to statistics compiled by the plant, when the plant was established 27 years ago, investment cost for the increase in output capacity per ton of aluminum alloy was 10,000 yuan. Through the import of technologies this time, the increase in output capacity per ton of aluminum alloy requires only 1,200 yuan. The output capacity attributed to 5 years of technical reforms is comparable to building another Dongbei Light Alloy Processing Plant and yet the investment cost is equivalent to only one-third of the investment cost when the plant was being built.

Source: Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 11 Sep 84 p 2

Item: Baishui Gold Mine
[4101 3055 6855 4349]

Location: Baishui, Sichuan, PRC

Data: Construction of two highly automated gold mining vessels has recently been completed here. Measuring 25 meters in height and weighing 1,600 tons, these vessels can excavate at a depth of 16 meters underwater. Its work efficiency is more than 30 times greater than manual gold mining operations.

Source: Beijing GONGREN RIBAO in Chinese 20 Sep 84 p 1

Item: Mingchun Graphite Mine
[2494 2625 4258 1075 4349]

Location: Pingdu County, Shandong, PRC

Data: This recently discovered large graphite mine has reserves of 28.74 million tons. It is located near the Jiaoji (Qingdao to Jinan) Railway and Qingdao Port. "Graphite is extensively used in the iron and steel industry and space industry."

Source: Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 27 Sep 84 p 2

II. TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT INDUSTRY

Item: Subplant No 5712 of the PLA Airforce
[4500 6511 0063 0003 0001 0059 0433 0617]

Location: Probably Beijing, PRC

Data: The electrical group of this subplant's "specially established" workshop is primarily engaged in the repair of aircraft control systems. The quality of its products has a direct bearing on the safety of flights. Owing to the large number of new workers hired here, the problem of product quality has cropped up, and the leadership of the subplant decided to organize a QC group to solve the problem. Xia Zhiying [1115 1807 7751], deputy plant manager and Su Zuocai [5685 0155 1752], shop leader, were instrumental in instituting a system to establish a link between the cadres and production groups in efforts to upgrade product quality.

Source: Beijing ZHILIANG GUANLI [QUALITY CONTROL] in Chinese No 6, 1984 p 32

Item: Shenyang Constructing Vehicle Plant No 1
[3088 7122 1717 0001 1562 4453 6508 1681]

Location: Shenyang, Liaoning, PRC

Data: A new type passenger/cargo vehicle has gone into batch production. Designated the GN131 model, it is light weight and maneuverable, and suitable for light and medium duty and for use in extensive rural areas. It has two seats for six passengers and a load capacity of 2 tons. It is powered by a diesel engine that is one-third more fuel efficient than an average gasoline engine. Top speed is 75 Km/H. Braking is safe and dependable, steering light and agile, and adaptability to road surfaces is good. Co-designed with the Jilin Industrial College Automotive Department especially for transportation of agricultural products, the longitudinal frame members were made thicker and stronger. The Shenyang plant is doing its utmost to expand production capacity to meet the backlogs of demands for this vehicle.

Source: Shenyeng LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 11 Sep 84 p 1

Item: Dalian Shipyard
[1129 6647 6644 5307 0617]

Location: Dalian, Liaoning, PRC

Data: A 65,000-ton oil tanker, the largest in China, was launched here on 27 September 1984. Designed and built by this shipyard, the tanker measures 231 meters long, 35.6 meters wide and 18 meters high. The main diesel engine has a capacity of 17,820 horsepower. It is equipped with advanced explosion-proof, fireproof and anti-pollution facilities. The shipyard is one of the largest in China. It has built more than 2,000 vessels in the past 35 years. It has contracted this year to build two 69,000-ton oil tankers and two 7,200-ton roll-on roll-off ships for companies in Norway.

Source: Beijing XINHUA in English 1030 GMT 27 Sep 84

III. ELECTRONIC AND PRECISION EQUIPMENT INDUSTRIES

Item: Plant No 267
[0059 0362 0003 0617]

Location: Probably Beijing, PRC

Data: Subordinate to the Ministry of Nuclear Industry, this numbered plant has successfully developed a "16DJL-10 16mm prism-type high-speed camera that has passed the appraisal test conducted by a high-level department. This precision optical instrument is suitable for use in carrying out qualitative research and quantitative analysis on high-speed transient phenomenon having a speed of several hundred to thousand meters per second and finds wide applications in machining, material testing, fluid mechanics, ballistics, blasting mechanics, space technology, electronic technology and agricultural machinery.

Source: Beijing YIQI YU WEILAI [INSTRUMENTATION AND FUTURE] in Chinese No 5, 1984 p 14

Item: Tianguang Integrated Circuits Plant
[1131 0342 7162 2052 7193 6424 0617]

Location: Qin'an County, Gansu, PRC

Data: Established in the early seventies, this plant has transformed from a small factory making microwave components to a key enterprise manufacturing large and medium-scale integrated circuits. It has developed five series and over 200 varieties of ultra-high speed integrated circuits. In October 1979, this plant succeeded in developing 22 new product varieties for the ECL ultra high-speed integrated circuit series, the performance of which is up to the indexes of similar products manufactured by a well-known U.S. company, thus making major contributions to the manufacture of China's giant computer and the country's carrier rocket test conducted in the Pacific Ocean during October 1980. Zhao Yucheng [6392 3768 2052] and Wu Yuanqing [0702 6678 1987] are manager and deputy manager and chief engineer of this plant, respectively.

Source: Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 22 Aug 84 p 3

Item: State-operated Plant No 4433
[0948 3602 0934 0934 0005 0005 0617]

Location: Duyun, Guizhou, PRC

Data: Designated by the Ministry of Electronic Industry as a factory producing analog integrated circuits, this plant is fitted with advanced production equipment. It has put into operation a complete Ø75 imported production line. Its products, such as F003(FC3), F004, F007 and F033, have won high praise from the users.

Source: Beijing DIANZI JISHU YINGYONG [APPLICATION OF ELECTRONIC TECHNIQUE]
in Chinese No 5, 1984, inside backcover

Item: State-run Plant No 830
[0948 3602 0360 0005 7190 0617]

Location: Shijiazhuang, Hebei, PRC

Data: Principal products include PNP high frequency medium and low power transistors ($P_{cm}=100-700mW$ $f=100-500MC$), PNP ultra-high frequency medium and low power transistors ($P_{cm}=100-700mW$ ($f_r=700-2000$ MC), PNP ultra-high frequency high-power transistors ($P_{cm}= (?)-7W$ $f_T=500-700MC$), PNP high inverse voltage tube ($M_{cm}=100-700mW$ $f_T=50-150MC$) and PNP ultra-high-frequency switch tubes ($P_{cm}=100-500mW$ $f_T=700-1500MC$).

Source: Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 30 Aug 84 p 2

Item: Nantong Science Education Instruments Plant
[0589 6639 4430 2403 0308 0892 0617]

Location: Nantong, Jiangsu, PRC

Data: With the help of the CAS Biophysics Institute, this plant has successfully trial produced XFG-01 microscopic light splitting meter, the first of its kind produced in China. The instrument can within the range of 400-700nm measure the trace amount and microscopic area of product samples. The minimum diameter of the optical probe is only 1 μ m. It finds wide applications in biological and medical research, particularly the analysis and research of cancer cells.

Source: Beijing YIQI YU WEILAI [INSTRUMENTATION AND FUTURE] in Chinese No 6, 1984 p 14

Item: Chongqing Electric Materials Reagent Plant
[6850 1987 7193 1311 2624 2436 6107 0495 0617]

Location: Chongqing, Sichuan, PRC

Data: A production line for magnetic cassette recording tapes, the largest of its kind in Southwest China, went into operation at this plant on 15 September. The entire equipment and technology for this production line were imported from the FRG and the United States. The annual capacity is 3 million boxes of magnetic tapes. It took only 8 1/2 months from the signing of contracts to the commissioning of the production line. The equipment and purification standards were of advanced levels in China. The production line will turn out 100,000 boxes of magnetic tapes for the national day market.

Source: Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0822 GMT 15 Sep 84 OW

Item: Shaoguang Electrical Engineering Plant
[7300 0342 7193 1562 0617]

Location: Changsha, Hunan, PRC

Data: According to HUNAN RIBAO, the Ministry of Electronics Industry recently held a meeting in Beijing on commending the outstanding individuals and units that have made contributions to the research and launching of China's experimental satellite. As one of the units having made major contributions to the undertaking, this plant sent representatives to attend the meeting. The representatives were awarded a silk banner and a bonus of 25,000 yuan. On the silk banner are characters inscribed by Comrade Zhang Aiping, minister of national defense, which mean that a shining star is high in the sky and that a message can be heard 10,000 li away. In 1980 this plant was assigned the task of carrying out projects for the research and launch of the experimental communications satellite. Since then, the plant has provided the state with 51 kinds of products, over 110,000 pieces of high-quality integrated circuits. Of these products, 21 kinds were new products developed by the plant itself. Some of them have been examined by the scientific research departments and are at the advanced world level.

Source: Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 6 Oct 84

IV. CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

Item: Kunming Sodium Tripoly Phosphate Plant
[2492 2494 0005 5112 4340 6808 6871 0617]

Location: Kunming, Yunnan, PRC

Data: Since the beginning of 1984, this plant, China's largest detergent raw materials base, has been supplying 28 provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions with yellow phosphorus and pentasodium triphosphate. During the past 6 months, it has trial produced 6,842 tons of yellow phosphorus and 13,900 tons of pentasodium triphosphate and the product quality has surpassed the standards set by the ministry concerned. According to the design output capacity, the plant turns out 30,000 tons of yellow phosphorus and 120,000 tons of pentasodium triphosphate annually. Yunnan Province has 20 billion tons of phosphorus deposits which will provide the plant with an ample supply of raw materials.

Source: Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 16 Aug 84 p 3

Item: Hainan Nitrogenous Fertilizer Plant
[3189 0589 8644 5142 0617]

Location: Hainan Island, Guangdong, PRC

Data: In 1982, this plant produced 7,900 tons of ammonium carbonate, incurring a loss of 2.03 million yuan. Following a reorganization of the personnel system and appointment of a new leading group in early 1983, the workers here turned out 18,000 tons of ammonium carbonate and reduced their financial loss by 1.09 million yuan. During the first half of 1984, on the basis of increases in the prices of raw coal and fuel coal, the plant incurred a loss of only 92,000 yuan.

Source: Hainan HAINAN RIBAO in Chinese 17 Aug 84 p 1

Item: Zijiang Nitrogenous Fertilizer Plant
[6327 3068 8644 5k [as printed] 5142 0617]

Location: Lianyuan, Hunan, PRC

Data: This medium-sized enterprise has 2,000 employees and workers and an annual output of 54,000 tons of synthetic ammonia and 79,000 tons of urea. It has been cited as an outstanding unit in maintaining the standards of its measuring instruments.

Source: Beijing JILILANG GONGZUO [METROLOGY WORK] in Chinese No 2, 1984 p 20

Item: Chuandong General Desulfurization Plant
[1557 2639 5192 4288 0617]

Location: Chongqing, Sichuan, PRC

Data: China's first modernized natural gas purification enterprise employing complete sets of imported facilities, this plant is responsible for purifying the sulfur-bearing natural gas from the Chuandong Gasfield and process the condensates. Its principal products are purified gas, sulfur, sodium metabisulfite, and gasoline. The general plant operates the Wolong Subplant, a refinery, a chemical plant, and a water treatment plant. Its annual production quotas and economic indices are set by the provincial and bureau authorities.

Source: Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 30 Aug 84 p 2

Item: Wenzhou Chemicals Plant
[3306 1558 0553 1562 0617]

Location: Wenzhou, Zhejiang, PRC

Data: Using the alum extracted from the nearby Pingyang Alum Mine as its principal raw material, this plant turns out potash fertilizer, aluminum hydroxide, aluminum oxide, and other products.

Source: Beijing GONGREN RIBAO in Chinese 31 Aug 84 p 4

Item: Shanghai General Petrochemical Plant
[0006 3189 4258 0553 4920 0617]

Location: Shanghai, PRC

Data: A plant capable of producing 200,000 tons of polyester chips annually went into operation at this enterprise today. The plant, imported from the Kanebo and Hitachi Companies of Japan, has turned out about 54,000 tons of the chips since it began trial operation in November 1983. It is a major facility of the enterprise's second phase of construction begun in 1980.

Source: Beijing XINHUA in English 1435 GMT 4 Sep 84 OW

V. FUEL AND POWER INDUSTRIES

Item: Fuli Coal Mine
[1381 0500 3561 4349]

Location: Hegang, Heilongjiang, PRC

Data: Since July this year, this mine, subordinate to the Hegang Mining Administrative Bureau, has become the first among the coal mines under the unified distribution system in the Northeast Region to sell assorted coal, instead of just one variety of coal--raw coal, thus meeting the special needs of railways and power plants and realizing greater economic results. In the past years, the mine, with an annual coal output of 2 million tons, has been selling raw coal. During the second half of 1983, it installed three vibrating sieves and processed 80,000 tons of chinley coal in 6 months' time, earning an additional income of 400,000 yuan. During the first 6 months of 1984, the mine invested 300,000 yuan to purchase six probability [sic] sorting sieves and four transport machines of different models, put into operation on 1 July, processing all the raw coal into four varieties of coal, including powdered and granulated coal. Because the average sale price of assorted coal is about 2 yuan higher than that of raw coal, the mine earned an additional income of 24,000 yuan from the 120,000 tons of assorted coal it produced between 1 to 20 July this year.

Source: Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 24 Jul 84 p 1

Item: Xinhai Power Plant
[2450 3189 7193 0617]

Location: Lianyungang, Jiangsu, PRC

Data: The State Planning Commission and the Ministry of Water Resources and Electric Power have given the Lianyungang Power Supply Bureau approval to build two 200,000-KW generating units at this plant and to erect a 220,000-volt transmission and transformer network from Xinyi to Lianyungang. The total cost of these two projects is more than 300 million yuan. Upon completion, these projects will ease the shortage of electric power in Jiangsu. Preparations for construction are under way.

Source: Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 24 Aug 84 p 1

Item: Jixi Mining Administrative Bureau
[7741 6007 4349 0523 1444]

Location: Jixi, Heilongjiang, PRC

Data: Eighty-nine point six eight percent of coal mining operations here is mechanized, making it the second highest in the degree of mechanization among China's coal mines. Its annual coal output has surpassed 13 million tons. The bureau's average workface output (month) is 13,144 tons, while its average shaft output capacity is 620,000 tons. In the past 35 years, the bureau has provided the state with 290 million tons of commodity coal.

Source: Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 4 Sep 84 p 2

Item: Huolinhe Mining Area
[7202 2651 3109 4349 0575]

Location: Nei Monggol AR, PRC

Data: The South Open-pit Mine of this mining zone was officially put into operation on 2 September. One of five large open-pit mines listed in the Sixth Five-Year Plan, this key modernized project has an annual output capacity of 3 million tons. This is the first-phase project of this mining area which has a lignite reserve of 12.9 billion tons. The majority of equipment for this project is imported.

Source: Xi'an SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 2 Sep 84 p 4

Item: Shizuishan Mining Zone
[4258 0878 1472 4349 0575]

Location: Shizuishan, Ningxia, PRC

Data: The first mechanized work face here began operation on 25 October 1958. Today after 26 years, Shizuishan has built and put into operation nine pairs of large- and medium-sized mine shafts. Some 60,000 coal miners of Hui and Han nationalities are working in the mines, extracting annually more than 8 million tons of bituminite and high-grade anthracite. A fairly complete coal industrial system which includes engineering design, geological prospecting, shaft construction, coal dressing, and coal mining machinery has taken shape here.

Source: Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 3 Sep 84 p 2

Item: Dafeng Open-pit Coal Mine
[1129 1496 7216 1131 3561 4349]

Location: 2,200 meters above sea level in northern part of Helanshan, Ningxia, PRC

Data: Subordinate to the Shitanjing Mining Administrative Bureau, this open-pit mine, construction of which began in 1970, has a design annual output capacity of 900,000 tons. Its anthracite is an excellent raw material for making chemical fertilizer and carbon and is an excellent fuel for blast furnaces.

Source: Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 3 Sep 84 p 2

Item: Shitanjing Mining Administrative Bureau
[4258 8955 0064 4349 0523 1444]

Location: Helanshan, Shaanxi, PRC

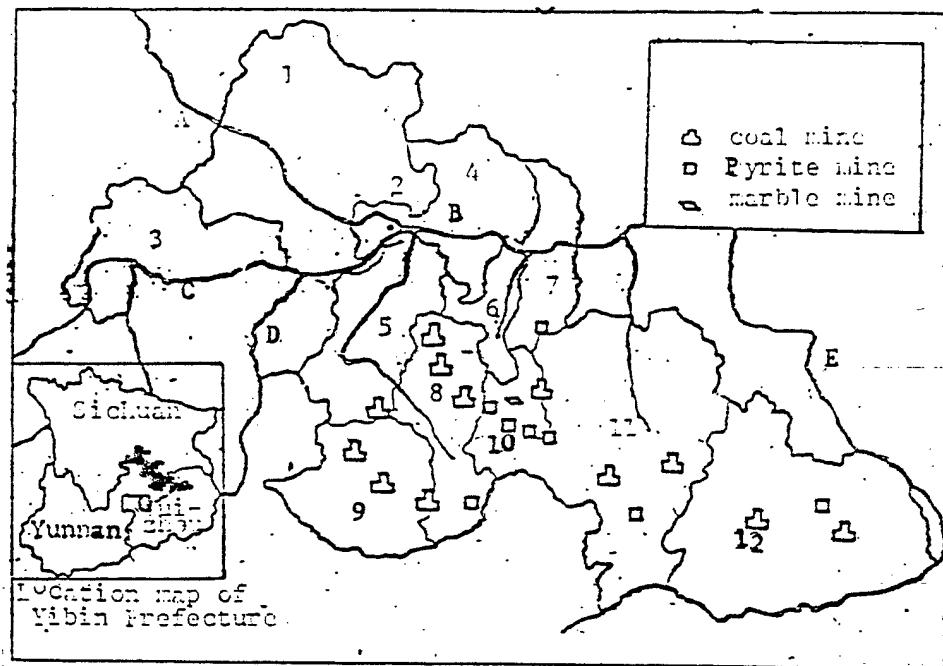
Data: With a geological reserve of 23.1 billion tons, this bureau has become a primary base of energy source for the Baotou and Jiuquan Steel Mills. The Dawukou Power Plant, currently under construction, will annually utilize 2.4 million tons of low-calorie-value coal from this bureau. Upon completion, the Taixi Coal-dressing Plant, construction of which is still in progress, will annually dress 2.1 million tons of anthracite from the bureau. By the end of this century, the bureau's raw coal output will reach 10 million tons.

Source: Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 3 Sep 84 p 2

GOLDEN SOUTHERN SICHUAN

Rich in mineral resources, the Yibin Prefecture of Sichuan has about 7 billion tons of coal reserves, with industrial reserves reaching 3 billion tons, accounting for more than 50 percent of Sichuan's coal reserves. Its total pyrite deposits are about 4.7 billion tons, of which "uphill" deposits reach 1.6 billion tons, accounting for more than 90 percent of Sichuan's total pyrite reserves. Using the pyrite deposits from southern Sichuan and the phosphorus from western Sichuan and northern Yunnan, many kinds of chemical products can be made. Departments concerned of the Central Government and Sichuan Province have included in the agenda the exploration of resources in southern Sichuan. According to the plan, by the year 2000, the amount of coal extracted annually will increase from the present 3.5 million tons to 20 million tons, and the annual output of raw pyrite will jump from the current output of 600,000 tons to 10 million tons.

Mineral Resource Distribution in Yibin Prefecture, Sichuan Province



| | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Yibin County | 5. Gao County | 9. Junda County |
| 2. Yibin City | 6. Changning County | 10. Xinwen County |
| 3. Pingshan County | 7. Jiangnan County | 11. Xiyong County |
| 4. Nanxi County | 8. Hong County | 12. Gulin County |
| A. Min Jiang(River) | B. Chang Jiang(River) | C. Jinsha Jiang (River) |
| D. Guan He(River) | | |
| E. Chunshui He(River) | | |

Source: Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 22 Aug 84 p 2

VI. MACHINE-BUILDING INDUSTRY

Item: Harbin Electromachinery Plant
[0761 1422 3453 7193 0617]

Location: Harbin, Heilongjiang, PRC

Data: The 5,000-KW DC electric motor manufactured by this plant in cooperation with the Siemens Corporation of West Germany was shipped to the Shoudu Iron and Steel Company in early August. This is the plant's first fruitful result in technical import. The electric motor took only 10 months to build, a record time for the manufacture of similar products at this plant. According to people involved in this project, such cooperation in production has helped the enterprise train technicians, raise the technical level of its products, and push forward its technical reform program.

Source: Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 3 Sep 84 p 2

Item: Jixi Coal Mining Machinery Plant
[7741 6007 3561 3516 2623 2750 0617]

Location: Jixi, Heilongjiang, PRC

Data: In the past 30-plus years, this plant has turned out 16,669 pieces of coal mining machinery of all types, totaling more than 70,000 tons. Coal mines in 22 provinces are using its products. Its S3-170 series coal extracting machine has set a record of cutting 190,000 meters of coal without needing oil and repairs.

Source: Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 4 Sep 84 p 2

Item: Jiamusi Electromachinery Plant
[0163 2605 2448 7193 2623 0617]

Location: Jiamusi, Heilongjiang, PRC

Data: In 1980, this plant instituted a sound standardization work system and began organizing its production in accordance with international standards. To date, it is manufacturing six series of main products and 50 product varieties, employing international standards on nearly 6,000 specifications. When it was adopting international standards to organize its production, the plant was on the brink of incurring losses. However, after its products entered the international market, it has been making profits every year. In 1980, the plant reported a profit of 2.38 million yuan. Profits realized in 1983 showed an increase of 86.9 percent over that of 1980.

Source: Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 8 Sep 84 p 2

Item: Changling Machinery and Equipment Plant
[7022 1545 2623 0892 0617]

Location: Shaanxi, PRC

Data: This state-owned plant has successfully developed a kind of soft magnetic plastic sheet used for making color picture tubes. The Shaanxi General Color Picture Tube Plant, the largest of its kind in China, spends \$US100,000 a year importing such a material.

Source: Xi'an SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 27 Jun 84 p 2

Item: Shaanxi Diesel Engine Plant
[7104 6007 2693 3111 2623 0617]

Location: Xi'an, Shaanxi, PRC

Data: This plant has successfully used Huangling "red crag" coal extracted in Shaanxi to conduct gasification tests. These projects had been evaluated and approved by the provincial authorities.

Source: Xi'an SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 28 Aug 84 p 1

Item: Nanjing Electric Refrigerator Plant
[0589 0079 7193 0393 4630 0617]

Location: Nanjing, Jiangsu, PRC

Data: The city of Nanjing has decided to expand the production of locally manufactured "Bole" brand electric refrigerator. Construction of this plant, which is a joint project of the state-run Xinlian Machinery Plant [2450 5114 2623 2750 0617] and the Qixia Ward of Nanjing City, officially started on 5 August. The project covers an area of 70,000 square meters. Plant buildings covering 3,420 square meters of floor space are scheduled for completion by the end of 1984. Installation of equipment is expected to be finished before March 1985, and the whole project will go into operation in June 1985.

Source: Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 6 Aug 84 p 1

Item: Changcheng Machine Tool Casting Plant
[7022 1004 2623 1643 6999 6644 0617]

Location: Yinchuan, Ningxia, PRC

Data: This plant has been commended by the local authorities for its successful application of far infrared ray in drying lumber. In the past, it used 300 to 400 cubic meters of lumber annually for making casting molds and its two steam drying kilns consumed large quantities of coal. By employing the new method of using far infrared ray to dry lumber, the plant can reduce the lumber drying cost from 88 yuan per cubic meter of lumber to 10.08 yuan. Computed on the basis of drying 350 cubic meters of lumber a year, it can save 31,000 yuan in lumber drying cost annually.

Source: Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 15 Aug 84 p 1

Item: Guangzhou Refrigerator Plant
[1639 1558 0397 0408 2623 0617]

Location: Guangzhou, Guangdong, PRC

Data: A contract on the importation of a refrigerator compressor production line was signed here yesterday with the Matsushita Electric Industrial Company Ltd. of Japan. The line, to be installed within 33 months, will be able to produce 1 million compressors a year. It will form a complete system together with two refrigerator production lines imported last year. This plant plans to produce 140,000 refrigerators this year.

Source: Beijing XINHUA in English 1430 GMT 1 Sep 84 OW

Item: Beijing General Refrigerator Plant
[0554 0079 0397 0408 2623 4920 0617]

Location: Beijing, PRC

Data: China will import production equipment from Italy to ease the domestic shortage of refrigerators. An agreement to this effect was signed here today between the China National Technical Import Corporation and Industrie Riunite Eurodomestici S.P.A. (IRE) of Italy, a subsidiary of the Philips Company of the Netherlands. The equipment, 250 pieces in all, and the technical know-how for the production of refrigerator compressors have been bought by this plant to raise its capacity from the present 100,000 units to 1 million in 3 years. China produced 222,000 refrigerators in the first 7 months of this year, up 130 percent from the corresponding period of last year, according to the State Bureau of Statistics. But this falls far short of the growing demand. To improve supply, great efforts are being made to increase production in addition to a brisk import program. Meanwhile, another contract was signed on 31 August 1984 in Guangzhou to import a compressor production line from Matsushita Electric Industrial Company Ltd of Japan, with an annual capacity of 1 million compressors to be installed in Guangzhou.

Source: Beijing XINHUA in English 1253 GMT 5 Sep 84

VII. MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIES

Item: Harbin Insulating Materials Plant
[0761 1422 3453 4815 4878 2624 2436 0617]

Location: Harbin, Heilongjiang, PRC

Data: Since it has changed to a new economic responsibility system, this plant, which had been operating at a loss for a number of years, has begun making profits in 1984. It reported a profit of 1.82 million yuan in the first 7 months of this year and topped its annual profit plan by 420,000 yuan. The largest plant making insulating material in the country, this enterprise operated at a loss of 3.16 million yuan between October 1980 and February 1983. The rise in the prices of raw materials and products, and product surpluses were given as reasons for its poor economic performance. However, the real reasons for its economic failure were poor management and poor product quality, according to the new plant manager Li Zhongyi [2621 1813 5030] who adopted a series of reform measures to turn the situation around.

Source: Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 30 Aug 84 p 2

Item: Jiamusi Textile Printing and Dyeing Mill
[0163 2605 2448 4791 4930 0603 2676 0617]

Location: Jiamusi, Heilongjiang, PRC

Data: Established in 1947, this enterprise is now equipped with 100,000 spindles, 1,716 looms, and 3 printing and dyeing lines. It now turns out over 130 textile products which are exported to Japan, the United States, Canada, and other countries. Its average annual profit during the 5-year period from 1979 to 1983 showed an increase of 86.5 percent over that of 1978.

Source: Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 8 Sep 84 p 2

Item: Gangzhou Prefecture Building Materials Plant
[3318 1558 0966 0575 1696 2624 0617]

Location: Huolu County, Hebei, PRC

Data: Started operation in September 1977, this cement plant has a design annual output capacity of 88,000 tons. Because of poor management and with a weak technical force, it operated at a loss of 2.1 million yuan 2 years after it went into operation. Since the beginning of 1980, it adopted a sound system of economic responsibility and launched an extensive technical innovation drive and, as a result, the enterprise has taken on a new complexion. In 1982, it produced 70,389 tons of clinkers and 140,134 tons of cement, considerably surpassing the design capacity. It also realized a profit of 2.11 million yuan that same year.

Source: Beijing ZHONGGUO JIANCAI [CHINA BUILDING MATERIALS] in Chinese No 4, 1984 p 47

Item: Jiangxi Cement Plant
[3068 6007 3055 3136 0617]

Location: Jiangxi Province, PRC

Data: This plant's expansion project, the first Chinese designed 2,000-ton daily output capacity production line employing a rotary kiln with a precalcinator, which can save 50,000 tons of standard coal annually, was commissioned on 1 April 1984. Designed by the Tianjin Cement Industrial Designing Institute, the production line has an annual cement output of 600,000 tons. Its primary equipment was manufactured in China. Six pieces of key equipment were imported from abroad.

Source: Beijing ZHONGGUO JIANCAI [CHINA BUILDING MATERIALS] in Chinese No 3, 1984 p 35

Item: Hualin Rubber Plant
[2901 2651 2895 5231 0617]

Location: Heilongjiang, PRC

Data: One of the large-sized tire producing enterprises in the country, this plant in 1983 turned out 180,000 tires above the state plan of 660,000 tires. It completed the 1983 output value plan of 320 million yuan and realized 130 million yuan in profits and taxes, registering increases of 27 and 25 percent, respectively, over 1982 and ranking first in this category among enterprises in the same industry. The enterprise expects to quadruple its tire output by 1990 through a series of technical reform programs.

Source: Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 5 Aug 84 p 1

Item: Shanghai Vacuum Packaging Plant
[0006 3189 4176 4500 0545 5944 0617]

Location: Shanghai, PRC

Data: This plant, with all its equipment imported from Sweden, went into operation here today. The plant, imported from Swematex International (Hong Kong) Ltd, has an annual capacity of 2.1 million bags of textile products. It is jointly run by the Shanghai branch of the China National Packaging Import and Export Corporation, and the Collective Enterprises Management Bureau of the city's Putuo District. Vacuum packaging technology is something new in China. It helps prevent deterioration of textile products and reduces space and cost for shipment, a factory official said. It is widely used for packaging various garments, knitwear, woolen carpets, and down, feather and fur products.

Source: Beijing XINHUA in English 1504 GMT 23 Aug 84 OW

DEFINITION OF LARGE, MEDIUM, AND SMALL-SIZED ENTERPRISES

[Text] The State specifies that as of the end of 1983, industrial enterprises, including commercially operated industrial enterprises, with an original fixed asset value not exceeding 1.55 million yuan and with annual profits under 250,000 yuan are defined as small-sized enterprises (the two standards must be met simultaneously). Enterprises surpassing any of the above-mentioned standards are defined as large and medium-sized enterprises. A commercial retail enterprise employing fewer than 20 to 30 employees and workers and whose annual profits are not in excess of 30,000 to 50,000 yuan is defined as small-sized enterprise (the two standards must be met simultaneously). Enterprises exceeding any of the above-mentioned standards are defined as large and medium-sized enterprises.

[Source: Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 31 Aug 84 p 4]

VIII. PHOTOGRAPHS OF INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES



Fig. 1 Photograph of a seven-storied television broadcasting relay building constructed by the Jingshan County People's Government in Hubei Province.

[Source: Wuhan HUBEI RIBAO in Chinese 24 Jun 84 p 2]



Fig. 2 A view of the polyester facility being built at the Shanghai General Petrochemical Plant. Upon completion, the imported installation will turn out 200,000 tons of dacron raw materials annually.

[Source: Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 23 Aug 84 p 3]

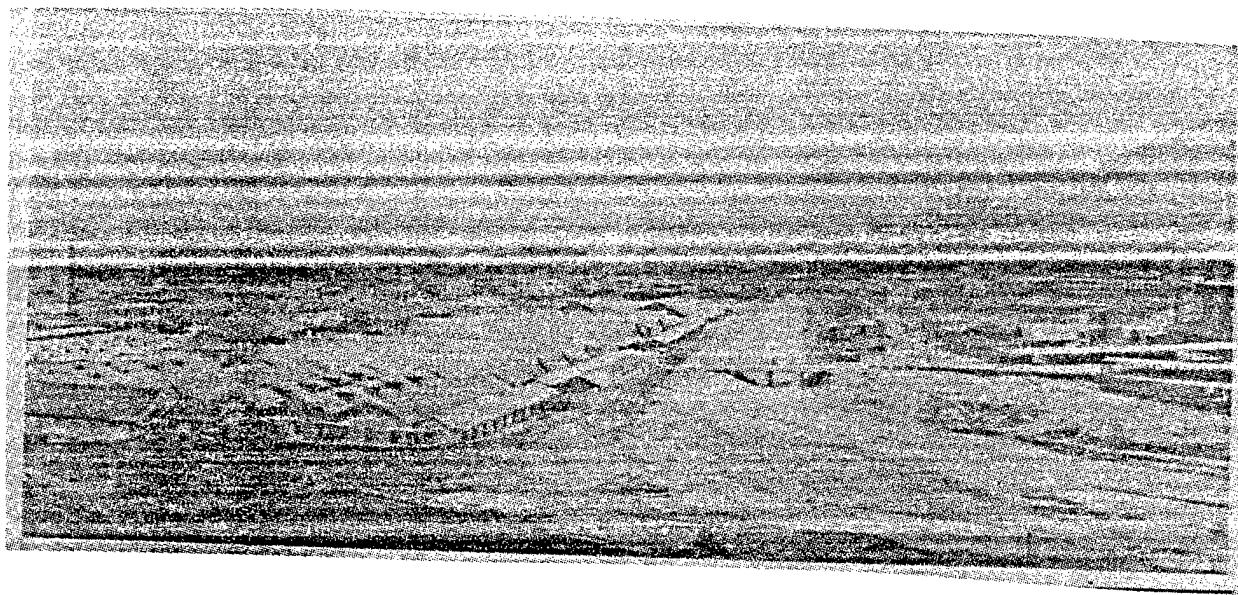


Fig. 3 A full view of the Pingyang Alum Mine in Cangnan County, Wenzhou Municipality, Zhejiang Province. With the largest alum ore bed in China, this mine produces annually over 40,000 tons of alum, accounting for 70 percent of the country's total alum output and 60 percent of the world's production.
[Source: Beijing GONGREN RIBAO in Chinese 31 Aug 84 p 4]

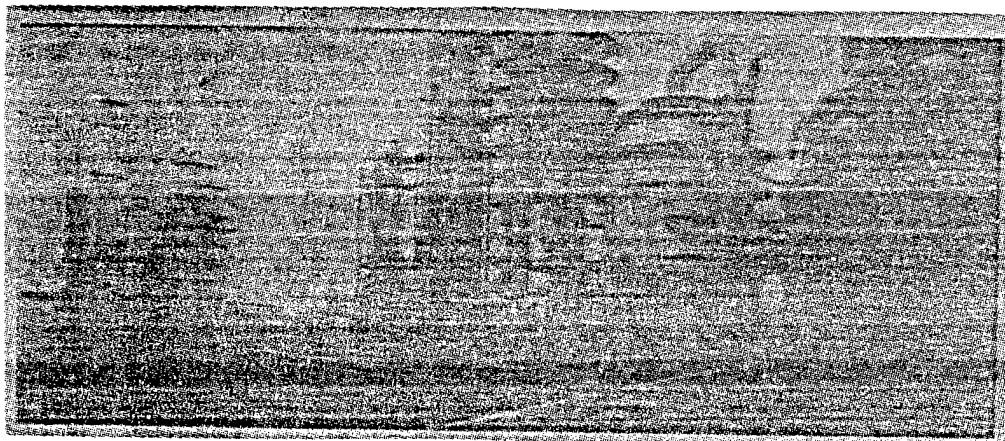


Fig. 4 Construction of the Luoyang Oil Refinery with an annual crude oil processing capacity of 1 million tons has been completed and will soon begin trial operation.
[Source: Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 2 Sep 84 p 4]

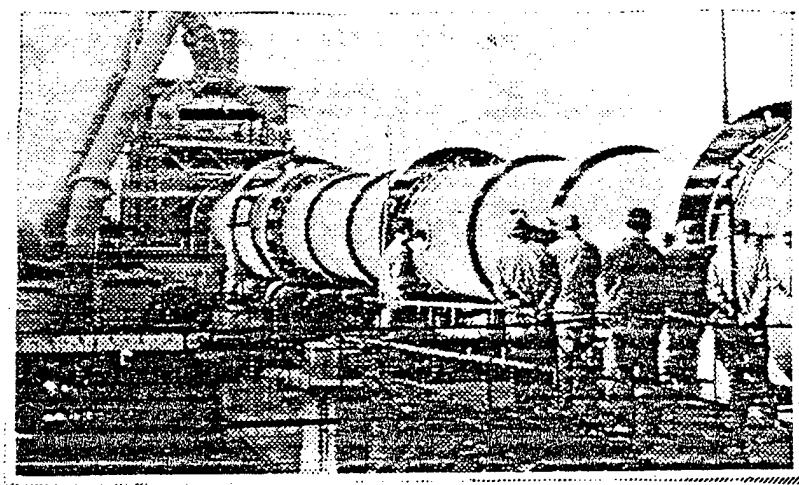


Fig. 5 Photograph of equipment being installed at the Jinchuan Nonferrous Metals Company in Gansu where more than 20 kinds of nonferrous, precious, and rare metal deposits have been found.

[Source: Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 22 Aug 84 p 3]

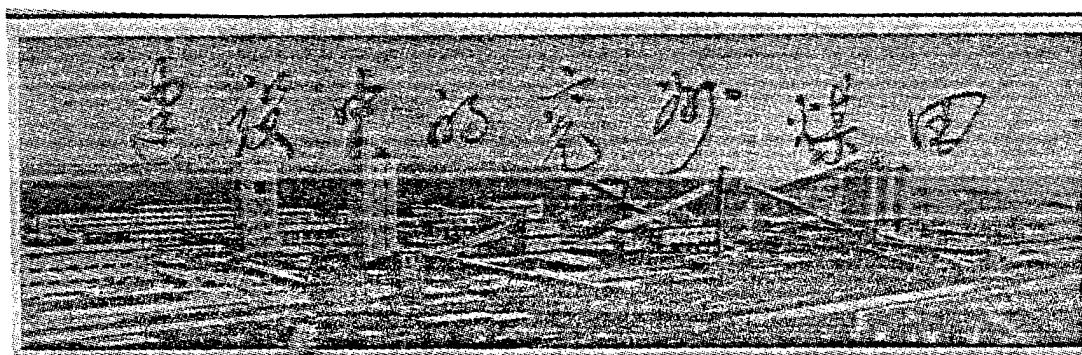


Fig. 6 A view of the Xinglongzhuang Coal Mine in the Yanzhou Mining Zone, southwestern part of Shandong Province. This modernized shaft has an annual raw coal output of 3 million tons. Four pairs of large and medium-sized coal shafts with an annual output capacity of 5.25 million tons have been completed in the Yanzhou Mining Zone. Three more pairs of large and medium-sized shafts with a design annual output capacity of 7.6 million tons and a large coal-dressing plant with an annual capacity of 3 million tons are under construction.

[Source: Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 29 Jul 84 p 8]

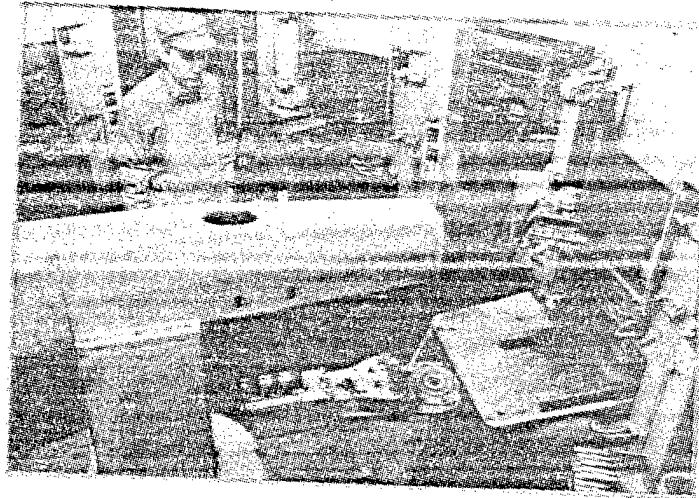


Fig. 7 Applications of robots in China: 1) The Shanghai Nanyang Electro-machinery Plant employs a robot to do high-temperature jobs. In coordination with five mechanical hands, the robot forms a digital control production line and automatically delivers the work pieces to five hot presses to be processed; 2) Shanghai Wristwatch Plant No 2 employs a robot to assemble balance wheels for wristwatches.
[Source: XIANDAIHUA [MODERNIZATION] in Chinese No 8, 1984 inside back cover]

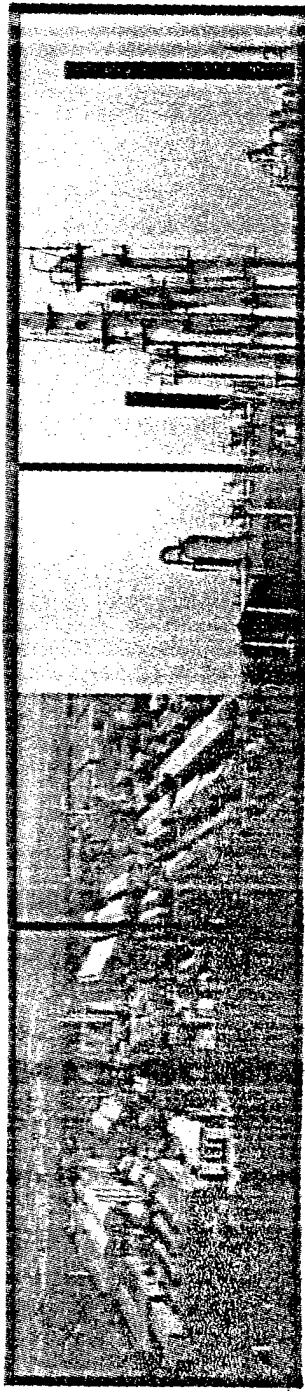


Fig. 8 1) General view of Jinzhou Heavy Machinery Plant in Jin County, Dalian, Liaoning;
2) Ethylene plant of 115,000 tons/year capacity.
[Source: Hong Kong ZHONGGUO JIXIE [CHINA MACHINERY] in Chinese & English
No 4, 1984 p 30]

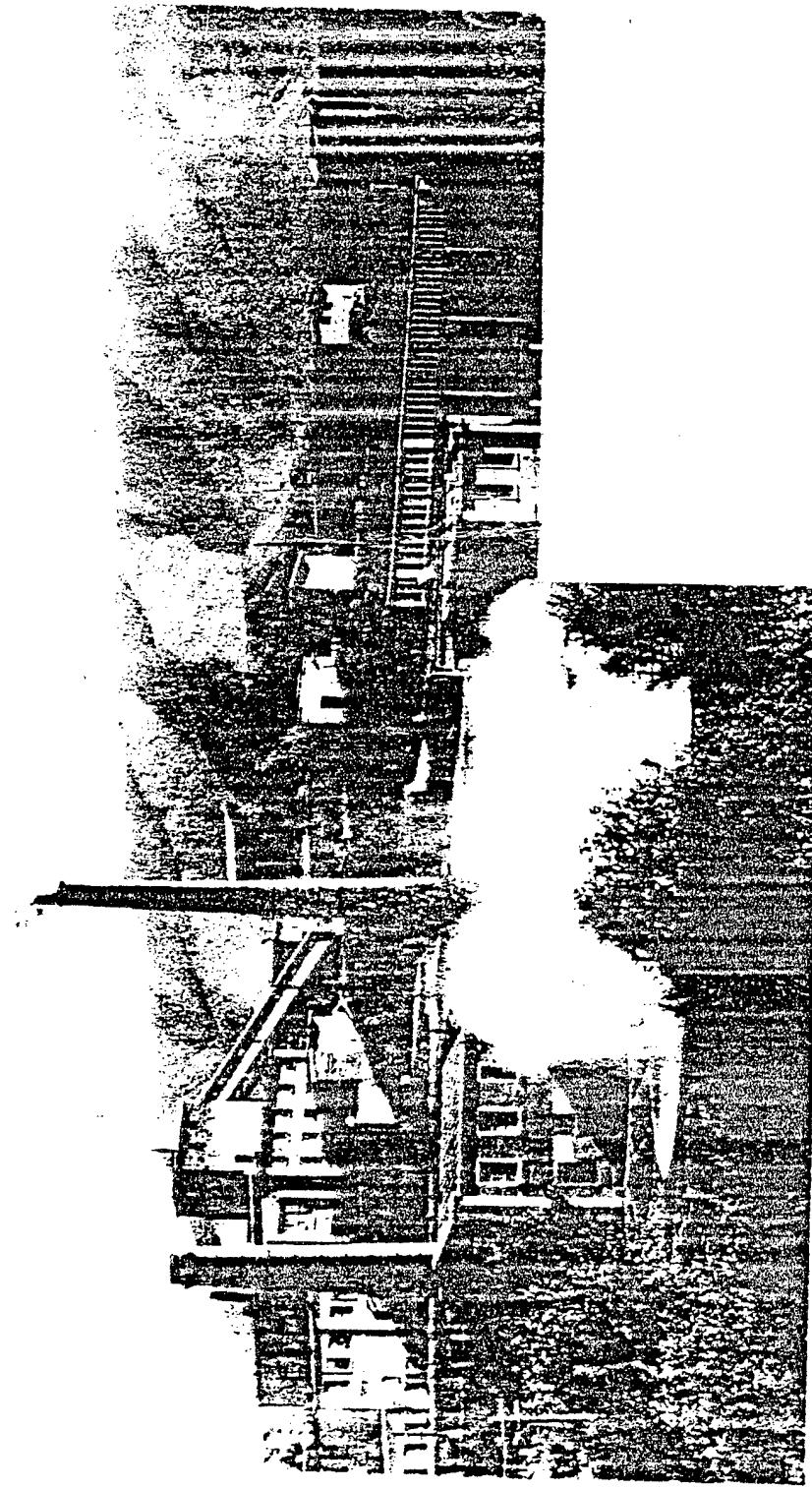


Fig. 9 Built in 1958, the Kangsu Coal Mine in the Kizilsu Kirgiz Autonomous Zhou, Xinjiang, has made rapid strides in the past 20-odd years. By 1983, it employed 1,300 people. Its annual output is 1.31,000 tons.
[Source: Urumqi XINJIANG HUABAO [XINJIANG PICTORIAL] in Chinese No 4, 1984 p 4]

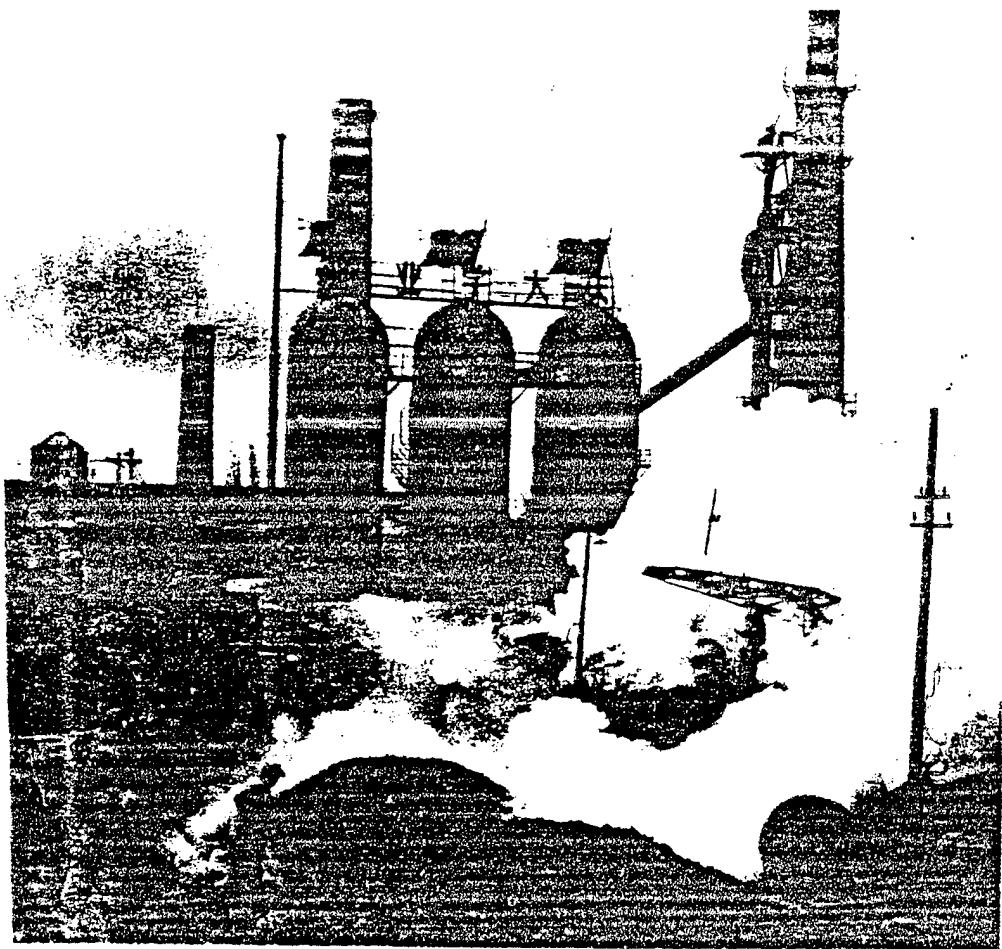


Fig. 10 Sectional view of the Tianlong Iron and Steel Mill in the Changji Hui Autonomous Zhou, Xinjiang. A zhou-run enterprise, the steel mill produces annually 14,000 tons of pig iron.
[Source: Urumqi XINJIANG HUABAO [XINJIANG PICTORIAL] in Chinese No 4, 1984 p 5]



Fig. 11 Photo of the state-owned Jiannan Machinery Plant in Huaihua City, Hunan Province. The plant is subordinate to the China Magnetic Recording Equipment Company.

[Source: Beijing DIANZI JISHU YINGYONG [APPLICATIONS OF ELECTRONIC TECHNIQUE] in Chinese No 7, 1984, frontcover]

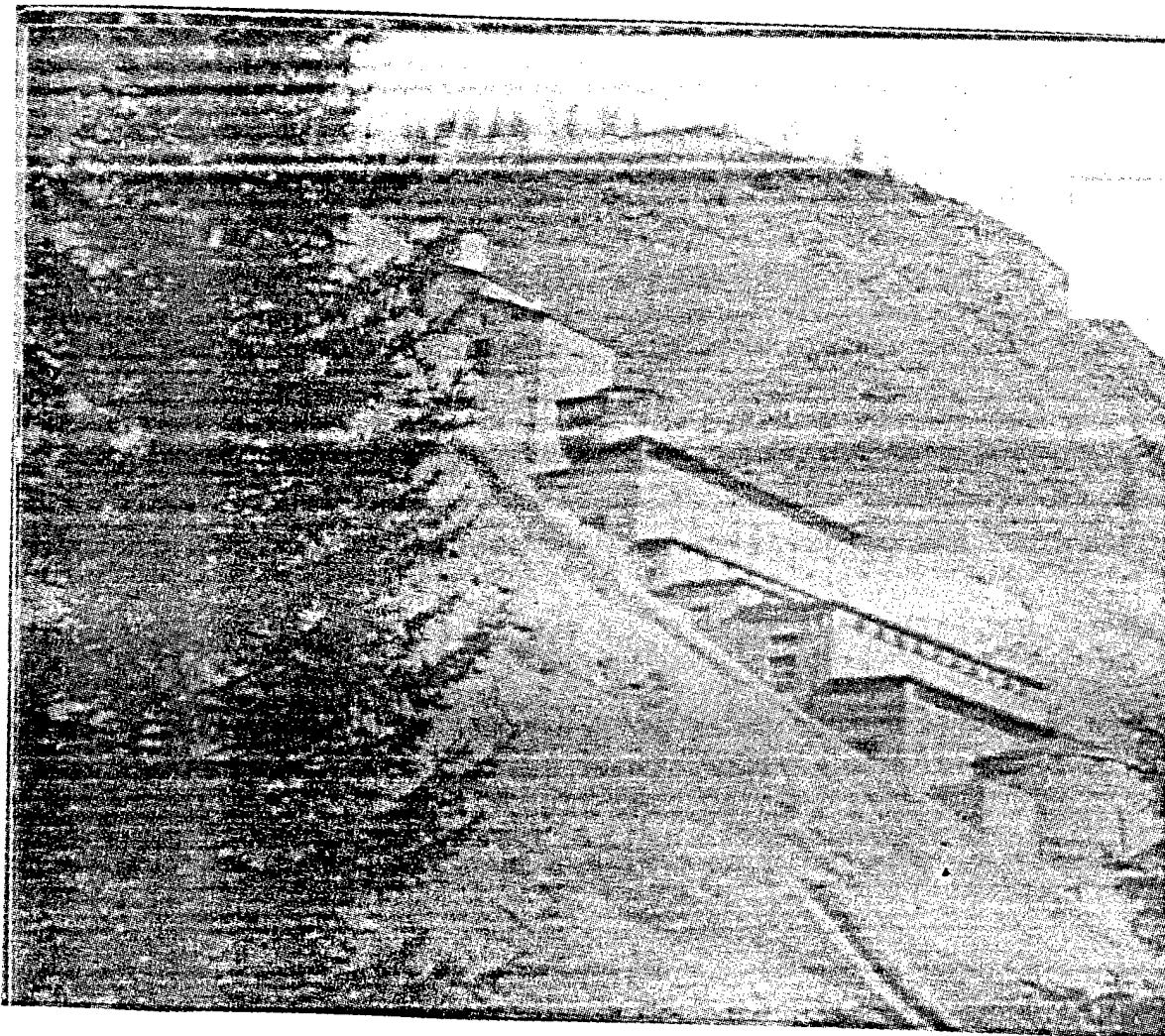


Fig. 12 External view of the ore-dressing plant operated by the Xinjiang Nonferrous Metals Company in the Altay Mountains of northern Xinjiang. The company ranks first in the country in the quality and output of lithium salts.

[Source: Urumqi XINJIANG HUABAO [XINJIANG PICTORIAL] in Chinese No 3, 1984 p 6]

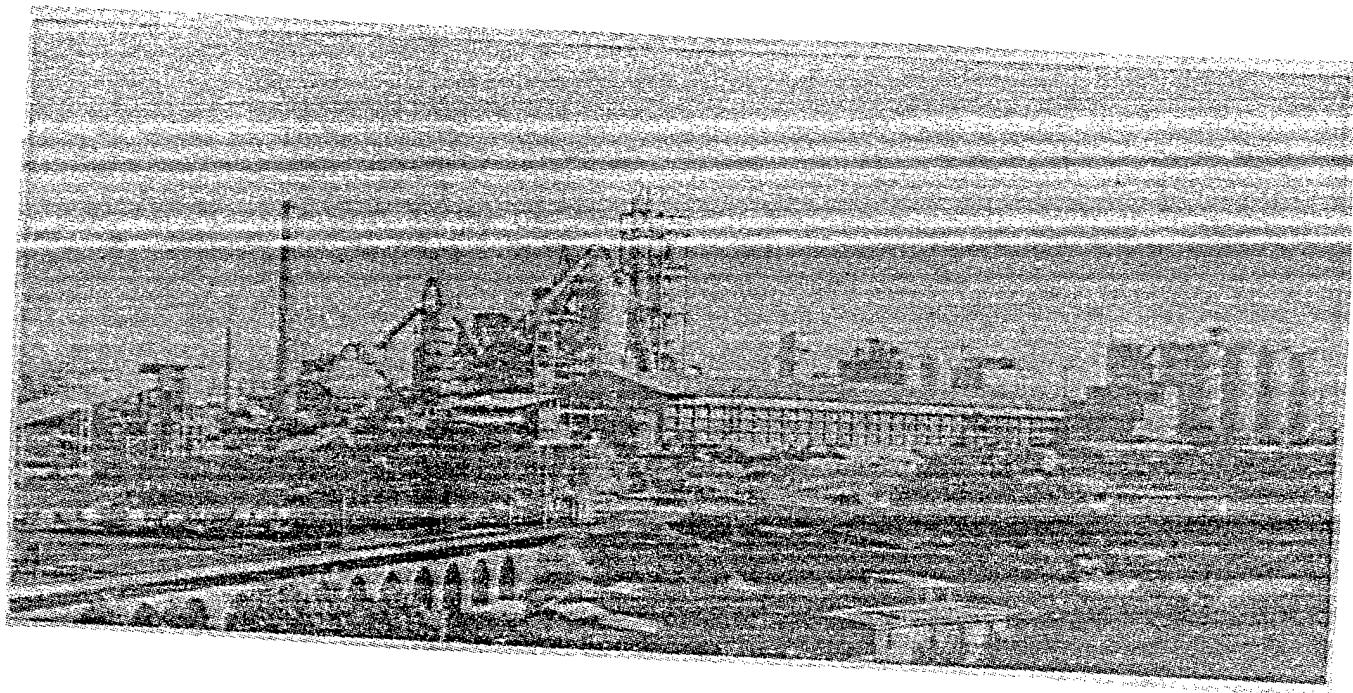


Fig. 13 Recent photograph of the main construction project of the Ningguo Cement Plant in Ningguo County, Anhui. The largest project of its kind being built in China, the cement plant, which is near completion, will turn out 1.5 million tons of high-grade cement annually.
[Source: Hefei ANHUI RIBAO in Chinese 7 Sep 84 p 4]

CSO: 4013/12

END